

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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POETRY.

Here and There.

Here is the sorrow, the sighing,
Here are the clouds and the night,
Here is the sickness, the dying;
There are the life and light.

Here is the fading, the wasting,
The foe that so watchfully waits;
There are hills everlastingly,
The city with beautiful gates.

Here are the locks growing hoary,
The glass with the vanishing sands;
There are the crown and the glory,
The house that is not made with hands.

Here is the longing, the vision,
The hopes that so swiftly remove;
There is the blessed fruition,
The feast and the fulness of love.

Here are the heart-strings, a tremble,
And here is the chastening rod;
There is the song and the cymbal,
And there is our Father and God.

—Alice Cary.

STORY TELLER.

Down Turner's Point.

"If you will look out of the window on your right, when the train gets through the cut, you will have a fine view of the Grand Chasm," says the polite conductor, lifting his gilt-lettered cap.

"Thank you very much," returns the quiet little lady in dark blue, quickly raising her eyes from the pages of her guide-book.

"Oh, Aunt Tina," says a shrill, excited voice at her elbow, "let me go out on the platform, do I! I'll be just as careful and hold on to the break as tight!"

"Don't think of such a thing for a moment!" in quick, decided tones, while her alert eyes are upon each movement of the restless bit of humanity at her side.

She is quiet-looking little lady no longer.

The train is approaching Tallulah, Tallulah the Terrible, Georgia's greatest and most famous wonder, and the passengers are in a fever of impatience to catch the first glimpse of the tremendous canyon along the dizzy edges of which the railroad makes its way. None more so than the wide-awake bit of humanity referred to, who, boy-like, cannot understand why it is that his twelve years of life do not entitle him to a greater show of privileges, like that, for instance, of standing on the platform as the other men are doing.

He thinks his auntie unnecessarily cautious and particular, yet he doesn't get ugly about it. He has never been a very headstrong, nor a very disobedient boy, only somewhat willful at times, with strange ideas of his own, the expression of which, after a fashion peculiar to himself, has gained for him among his mates the title of the "queer fellow."

There is nothing in the bare side of the cut through which they are now passing, nor in the monotonous stretches of pine barrens left behind, to give even a hint of the grandeur of the scene that now bursts upon their vision.

Deep through a gorge 1,300 feet in depth, and over 1,000 feet in width at its narrowest point, dashes the Tallulah River, over ruggedly massed boulders, in foam-tossed cascades that throw their spray in air nearly a hundred feet.

On either side rise sheer walls of solid granite, worn smooth as polished silver in many places by the floods of centuries, and like silver glittering in the sun's rays.

"That is Turner's Point," said the conductor, pointing just to the right of them to a stupendous mass of rugged granite shelves, soil covered in many places that juts out more prominently than the others into the dizzy gorge. "With but one exception," continued the conductor, "it is the highest point on the chasm, and is full nine hundred feet above the bed of the river."

"A tremendous fall that!" exclaims a nervous little gentleman behind him, "provided any one wanted to try it."

"Shouldn't think they'd particularly want to try it," returns the conductor, dryly, "yet some of them do."

"Good gracious," cried the nervous little gentleman again, "you don't mean to say that some one has fallen down there?"

"Oh, no, not that; only that some of the more adventurous have tried to climb down by means of the clumps of stunted verdure you see."

"And did they succeed?"

"Only so far as a partial descent; about one-third of the way, I believe."

Arrived at Young's Hotel about the first person whose acquaintance is sought by our restless bit of humanity—otherwise Aunt Tina's nephew,

Swain Conner—is Monk, the veteran guide.

"I say, Mr. Monk," Swain breaks forth immediately that he has that worthy securely penned in an out-of-the-way corner of the veranda, "I want you to take me down to Turner's Point."

"Whew!" whistles Monk, thinking this the queerest one he has had to deal with yet. Then, apparently determined to treat it all as a huge joke:

"Yes, certainly, and isn't there something else on the same order that you would like, a pleasure ride, for instance, over the Hurricane?"

"Yes, if you please."

"But, good gracious! I don't please!" cries the excitable little guide, losing control of himself at once. "The thing either way is not to be thought of for a moment, unless you are extremely anxious to leave this world for another."

"But the conductor said some of 'em went down Turner's Point."

"Some one or two foolhardy ones have, to a certain distance, but they were glad enough to get back, I can tell you. As to going down that way to the bottom of the gorge—well, if you are extremely anxious to get rid of yourself, the quickest way would be to try the Hurricane."

"The very 'terror' of the whole river," says Mr. Monk the next morning, when exhibiting the awe-inspiring spectacle, known as Hurricane Falls, to Aunt Tina and her attendant Swain.

They had been afraid to leave the hotel at first because of the threatening appearance of the sky, but as Aunt Tina's time is limited, she had finally decided to venture. After that, luck seems to favor her, for, with the exception of a few drops while at the Indian Arrow Rapids, there has been no further fall of rain. Indeed, the clouds are now fast clearing away, while already the bright rays of the sun are struggling forth.

"O what a beautiful little rainbow," cried Swain, as from the rock on which they are now standing he catches sight of the exquisite arch, whose prismatic hues sparkle brilliantly between him and the dashing foam of the cascade.

"Yes, but yonder is a much more beautiful one," says Mr. Monk, pointing down the gorge to where a magnificent bow, intensely vivid in its coloring, spans the rugged walls of the canyon.

"That is, indeed, a beauty!" exclaims Aunt Tina, as she turns round the better to admire it. "I don't know when I have seen one of such intense coloring. If the old-fashioned child-stories are to be believed there must be a very gorgeous treasure indeed at the foot of that bow."

"And why not believe them?" questions Mr. Monk, who, in spite of his rough garb is a well informed, pleasant young gentleman. "For my part I have never yet gotten rid of the idea that if one could really find the end of the bow he would also find the treasure."

"Yes, certainly," says Aunt Tina, with a smile, "if he could find the end of the bow."

"Mr. Monk," questions a sharp, high-pitched voice at this moment, "where do you think the end of the rainbow is?"

Mr. Monk turns his head to follow the direction pointed out by the nervous brown finger.

"That," he repeats, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye. "Why, down Turner's Point, to be sure."

"I believe, Mr. Monk," says Aunt Tina again, "that you told me many beautiful stones of rare value had been found in the rugged cliffs of the canyon?"

"Yes," returns Mr. Monk, "several fine rubies, sapphires and emeralds have been picked up it is said, but none of late. I have never been so fortunate as to find one myself," with a smile, "but the guides who were here before me stumbled upon an exceedingly fine emerald in the gorge below Turner's Point."

All the way back to the hotel the words "Down Turner's Point, to be sure," kept beating time, syllable by syllable, through Swain's busy brain. "Of course it is," he reasons. Where else could it be? Why, hasn't he seen it with his own eyes resting right against the rugged boulder?" He has marked the place well. There is a stunted pine at one side and a great clump of laurel bushes, rhododendrons Aunt Tina calls them. On the other there is a great rock that shines in the sunlight like it is streaked with silver, with here and there a cluster of beautiful ferns and mosses, and a tiny cascade trickling down its sides,

Ribbon Cascade, Mr. Monk calls it. Of course the treasure is there! And, O, how he does want it! Not so much for himself as for Aunt Tina—Aunt Tina whom he loves so dearly in spite of the thought that sometimes she is a little too hard on him! And, O, they are so happy together! Happier still, perhaps, because in all the world they have only each other. And there is Aunt Tina's book. How hard she had worked on it, day and night, and how much she does want it published! But the hard hearted publishers, to whom many pages of the snowy manuscript have been submitted, have declared they can't touch it till a part, at least, of the money is forthcoming, to buy some sort of plates. Swain wonders what kind of plates they can be and what in the world dishes have to do with printing. He has ventured to ask Aunt Tina once, but, being absorbed in her work, she had only answered briefly, "stereotype plates," and so he sties it as much in the dark as ever.

If he could only get that money for Aunt Tina, which she had never been able yet to get herself, for Aunt Tina is only a poor teacher with a meagre salary.

At three o'clock this same afternoon, when every guest of the house is enjoying his or her siesta, shut in the seclusion of their rooms, a slight figure, clad in flannel knickerbocker, with a sailor waist of the same, issues, in hand, from a side entrance.

Ten minutes later the same figure makes its way along the railroad track to where a small-foot-path turns off to the left, with a stunted pine near at hand labeled: "To Turner's Point."

"It doesn't look so very awful!" exclaims Swain, as the path followed, he stands at length beside a clump of dwarfed pines and looks down upon the river, much more peaceful here than a hundred yards above, where its fury seems to have been finally expended in the last of the great cascades.

A strange feeling of awe and dread steals for a moment into the child's heart, and he partly turns as though he would go back. The next, apparently ashamed of even this faint show of cowardice, he grasps his stick firmly and begins to climb downward.

There is no regular path, but he catches sight here and there of a trodden tuft of grass and the shredded twigs of ash and laurel that show plainly where the foot and hand of the daring climber have left their prints.

Very cautiously Swain picks his way at first, then, as he finds it easier than he has thought, he grows bolder. Finally, when about 300 feet down, a projecting ledge stops his further progress. Kneeling down, he crawls to the edge and looks over.

"The very place!" he cried, excitedly, "and I just know it is down there!"

But the "down there" is fully a hundred and fifty feet beneath him, and is another projecting ledge, but much larger, and thickly covered with ferns and mosses, over which a thread-like cascade trickles.

As he leans farther over, a tiny something that glitters in the sun's rays catches his eye.

It is imbedded in the soil of the ledge a foot or so beneath him.

Reaching down he quickly grasps it, and then with an exultant little cry springs to his feet. But the next moment the cry of exultation is changed to one of supplication and terror, for in the sudden spring his feet have come in contact with a treacherous tuft that is barely hanging to the cliff's edge. As they press against it, it gives way, and the next moment he goes headlong over the ledge.

Up at the hotel all is confusion and excitement, for he has been missed, and the mother-aunt, in her agony of terror, is beseeching landlord, clerk, guide, waiters, all to go in search of her darling boy.

Only too well she surmises that with his usual fearlessness, and alive with the desire to hunt out things for himself, he is straying along the dizzy edge of the dangerous chasm.

It is twenty-four hours before they find him, and at least a fourth as many more before, by the aid of ropes and ladders, he is rescued.

He is conscious and able to tell his story, though when he is first lifted he cries out with pain in spite of himself. One arm lies doubled up under him and shattered, yet with the exception there is no other outward sign of hurt.

His descent has been broken by the

various clumps of verdure, and finally when he has reached the ledge below it is to fall upon a bed of ferns and mosses. For a time the shock has completely stunned him. When he returns to consciousness it is to find that he is unable to move his body. But he manages to reach his handkerchief, which he dips from time to time in the cascade near, and thus slakes his thirst, and als with its damp folds protects his face from the sun's rays. It is the chill of the long, dark night that strikes the greater terror to his heart and a deathlike numbness to his cramped limbs.

This is the story he tells to those who rescue him, but he says naught of these deadfall things, when passionately clasped against the throbbing heart, that all day and all night long has watched and waited in an agony of mingled hope and fear on the veranada of the hotel.

There, in the presence of all, yet seemingly unmindful, overcome at last by the sight of the agitated, loving face, with its passionate eyes raining hot tears down upon his own, he sobs out the whole story of his hopes and longings for her, the ardent desires that cling so fondly about the dear, dear book.

Clutched tightly in the palm of his uninjured hand he still holds the precious sparkling thing, which, now that he is safe within her sheltering arms, he discloses to the view of all.

Not till the next day, however, when the brave, loyal fellow is struggling in the delirium of fever, is the value of his find discovered. It is an emerald, unusually large and clear.

"I will give him one thousand dollars for it, uncut as it is!" declares a young jeweler from New Orleans, who, to do him credit, is much more touched by the pathetic story sobbed out on the mother-aunt's bosom than he is by the probable value, or the exquisite beauty of the gem.

"I lost just two hundred and fifty dollars, hard cash, by the investment," he says to the same friend a year later; "but I assure you I have never regretted it."

Aunt Tina's book is out, and a success. As to Aunt Tina herself, where she made pleasure trips of a week before, she now makes them of months, and she is never seen anywhere without her attendant Swain.

As to this same Swain, he is a handsome, active fellow indeed, in spite of the fact that one arm hangs stiff and almost helpless—an ever-present reminder of the time when he went down Turner's Point.—Winthrop Burroughs.

FROM JOLIET, ILL.

Number of mutes and their friends picnicked on Hickory Creek, on July 6th. Miss Gotschall was said to be queen of the picknickers, for she was the centre of all souls. All seemed happy.

Miss Ellen Lambert, of Chicago, is expecting to make this city a visit this month. Welcome dear Ella.

Miss Bartoo, a hearing sister to Clara and Mrs. Tipton, is enjoying her vacation in this city.

On the afternoon of July 17th, Miss Lilly Gotschall dropped senseless at the post office, and was kindly taken to the doctor's office. Brothers of that sick girl took her home. Now she is confined to her bed, and is quite sick from much excitement. The cause is not yet spoken.

Geo. Keller, a son of a rich grocer in Morris, visited our city on the 3d, and enjoyed himself immensely.

Misses Gotschall and O'Connell, with this scribe, were off on the lakes two weeks ago, the 8th, and had an enjoyable time. But they soon returned home, for the former has not been feeling very good.

Most all the mutes will attend the coming grand picnic of the Chicago deaf-mutes, which takes place at Douglass Park, Saturday, August 21st, 1886. A good time is anticipated.

July 29, 1886. KATE.

NOTICE.

Rev. Dr. Gallandet in returning from California, expects to hold services for deaf-mutes in St. John's Church, Buffalo, on Sunday, August 8th, at 3 p.m., in St. Luke's Church, Rochester, Monday evening, the 9th, St. Paul's, Syracuse, Tuesday evening, the 10th, and St. Luke's, Utica, Wednesday evening, the 11th.

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FANWOOD.

A Sail to Glen Island.

PARAGRAPHS.

(From our Fanwood Correspondent.)

Last week all the girls, who have to remain here during the summer vacation, went to Glen Island on the Long Island Sound, in charge of Mrs. Cook, and reported having a most enjoyable time.

We were informed last Wednesday evening that a few days after one of the female pupils, whose name we need not mention, visited her schoolmates, and said she ran away from home, because of her parents' objection to her wishing to go to the country. A son was sent up to see if she was around here, but was unable to find any trace of her whereabouts. It was supposed that she had been visiting friends.

There was a baseball match between the Windsor Club, which is composed of the pupils of the Institution, and the employees of J. C. Sloane & Co., on the Arlington Grounds, near 118th Street and 7th Avenue, last Saturday, but the former was vanquished by a score of 9 to 5 by aid of the umpire, who made several unfair decisions in favor of the latter nine.

Ike Brookman, Charles Kiesewetter, and Ira W. Tyler went out rowing to Fort Lee Saturday last.

William H. Rose, who has been in England since January last, when he left the Institution, is expected to arrive in New York next week, by the swiftest ocean steamship "Etruria," which has made her most remarkable record by crossing the Atlantic in six days and five hours.

Fred Stryker, in company of Benjamin Hadden, Walter and William Long, were around here last week.

On the Sabbath day, Andrew McDonald, our leading dude student, called on his old companions. It was his intention to go over to Fort Lee, but he was afraid of the weather.

Herman Hanneman returned home looking melancholy, as his case that was brought from Europe was broken.

Supervisor Emmons, Dickey Tweed and Peter Mitchell enjoyed the game between the New York and Chicago Clubs immensely last Saturday, as it was one of the most exciting and interesting games ever witnessed at Polo Grounds.

Charles Letts and Joseph H. Donnelly, of Lynn, Mass., and Providence, R. I., respectively, dropped in the printing office, where they had a pleasant conversation with the type slingers last Friday. They had been visiting their old chums in Albany and Syracuse.

"Aquila" has returned after two weeks' absence from our Fanwood School, and his face is as brown as a ripe chestnut.

Clerk George P. Greenleaf has returned from his month's vacation in the New England States, and is in very high spirits.

Miss Carrie Sprague is keeping books for Thomas Davidson in Rockland, N. Y.

Miss Annie C. Bryan, a graduate of the High Class of a few years ago, was up this way with her betrothed last Sunday.

Annie Rinneberg was seen at Rockaway Beach last Sunday, with her sister.

We learn that on the evening of Monday last, the mute players, who resigned from the membership of the Windsors, were to hold a meeting in the city for the purpose of organizing a baseball club of their own, as they have learned from the experience of the manager. The club will probably be named the "Alerts."

Policeman Beatty, who was employed here as a fireman, has a vacation of ten days, which commenced Monday. Dennis Sullivan, of Haverstraw, N. Y., was around here last Monday and talked sports all day. He expects to be a sporting man next year.

Miss Prudence Lewis left, last Wednesday, for a months vacation in Oxford, N. Y.

Prof. Mann contemplates spending his vacation somewhere in New England States this week, and may attend the Portland Convention. Mr. Howell will take charge of his chickens during his absence.

ARIEL.

In Memoriam.

On the 17th inst., as we arrived home from a week's business on the mountains, we found awaiting us one of the saddest pieces of news of our life:

DIED.

GREEN—At Dumont, Col., July 16, 1886, Minnie, daughter of Sarah Green, aged 19 years, 8 months, and 6 days.—Colorado Miner.

Besides the above announcement in the paper, was a telegram announcing the date of funeral and requesting attendance, though the request was an unnecessary item, for who that knew Minnie M. Green would not want to pay her a last tribute, (but our own attendance was sadder than it might have been for we had to help lay her to rest).

About two months previous to the 4th, she was crossing the creek on a foot-board. The board broke. The creek was not deep, the water only coming up to her waist, but it seems that that was the source of the cause of her death, for Minnie caught a slight cold. On the 5th of July, one of the attractions of Green Lake, (a famous spot among tourists) was a torpedo explosion in the center of the lake. The sight was the grandest ever seen in the vicinity of Georgetown. Minnie, not understanding the nature of a torpedo, fainted when the explosion came. Things combined resulted in brain fever.

During the last few hours of her life her mind cleared, and then she understood what was coming, though the doctors pronounced her out of danger; but they were in this case like in many others, mistaken.

By a queer coincidence Minnie, had, in company with her brother and some friends, taken a visit to the cemetery, and had chosen a place for her burial only a short time before, while in all the glow of health. That fatal spot had more power than earthly hands for it claimed her in so short a time.

Her last words were significant; they teach a moral. The time was drawing near. All were taken leave of, kind words said for absent friends and relatives, and mostly for her betrothed. But now we have got to her last words: "I am going to heaven in a wagon; I see the angels," hardly finishing the word with her last breath.

The funeral was the largest ever seen in Dumont, friends and relatives having gathered from a radius of two hundred miles.

Now that she is gone, it is no harm to give a little of her life. She was the most accomplished girl that ever left the Colorado Institute. She had a ready command of lip-reading—a natural talent that never received attention at school. Sometimes she would be taken for a speaking lady. In physical charms we have never seen her excelled. In all her hearings she was homelike and modest. At all times and under all circumstances, she was companion (except when her weak points were taxed too severely, but yet she always guarded them better than the most of her sex could, but why touch this string? Do not all have some fault? Is any one faultless? If any one was, that was Minnie Green).

Just as she was approaching the greatest promontory of life, in all its rugged splendor, her star of earthly happiness nearing its zenith, it is strange that Death should claim her. She was to be married within two months to Mr. M. J. Smith, of Pueblo, Col. Our Eastern friends who knew Mr. Smith, do not know him now. They only know the name and his former self. This is an example of what a man will do for the woman he loves. They only know that the name is unchanged, but we, an intimate friend of his since he came to Colorado, will say here that that is all there is of him that love could not change and improve.

One of the saddest scenes at the funeral was the lover, bending over the coffin to take his last look at the features he knew so well, the light gone out of his eyes, not the trace of a tear. It was the far away look of seeing another world, but we are feeling bad about it, and must pass some here. Now we will close with a few remarks. Death, itself, never has a sting. Minnie died happy with a smile on her lips (the last unuttered word of peace). The only sting in death is the conscience to answer. She had always done what she did, according to her convictions of duty. She was a loving daughter to her mother, a loving companion to those around her, and who could ask more?

Mr. Smith has lost a priceless jewel, but the fact that he once possessed it was the greatest compliment he ever had, but then human hopes, and what else is human, is not always for the best, and Mr. Smith should be content in the belief that Minnie is in a better place now than she might have been.

To the bereaved mother, her family, and Mr. Smith are here extended our tenderest sympathies.

Georgetown, Col., *Miner* has the following:

The death of Miss Minnie M. Green, of Dumont, has caused a pall of sadness to overshadow the people of that town. She was a universal favorite with all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. To have known her was to love her. Though mute, her amiable and exquisite manner more than made up the deficiency, and revealed the hidden treasures of a loving, trusting heart, and a generous conception of the realities of life.

TO THE MOTHER.

"The angel of death has come to you,
And taken from under your care
Your Minnie, so bright we knew,
So beautiful, blooming and fair.
She has to you a mother's joy,
The pride of a lover's heart,
It was sad and sorrowing grief
With her so soon to part.
She lies so calmly now at rest,
Like a flower that has passed away;
But will bloom again like flowers of Spring
In the bright and fairer day."

ONE OF HER FORMER CLASSMATES.
SILVER RING, ALPINE GULCH, COL.,
6-22-86.

UNDER A CAPSIZED VESSEL.

HOW MR. GERALD MCCARTHY WAS CARRIED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

(From the Washington, (D. C.), Evening Star.)

A curious adventure, as well as a marvellous escape, was that Mr. G. McCarthy, of this city, who was recently carried to the bottom of the Atlantic in the hold of a capsized vessel. Mr. McCarthy, who is a member of the senior class at the Deaf-Mute College at Kendall Green, and who has already attained a considerable reputation and standing as a botanist, has been collecting plants during the summer vacation on the pine barrens and banks of North Carolina. Wishing to visit Roanoke Island in order to carry on his work there, he took passage in a schooner thither bound. The schooner, a small fishing vessel, in the service of a picnic party from Roanoke, was to have sailed homeward at 7 o'clock in the evening, but it was 11 before the crew came on board, when they appeared to be highly intoxicated. They set sail in the teeth of a Hatteras storm, and when well out from land they began to quarrel over the contents of a jug they had brought with them. Meanwhile the vessel was struck by a gust from the cape, and, from want of proper management, capsized completely and sank to the bottom when about two miles off the coast. It was about midnight, and the cabin having been given up to the gay party, Mr. McCarthy had gone down into the hold for shelter. He was dozing there on a box, and being deaf was not aware of any disaster until he suddenly found himself pitched headlong to the opposite of the hold. Instantly comprehending the situation he jumped for the hatchway and succeeded in grasping the casing, but was torn away by the rushing torrent and carried to the depth of the hold where he was banged against the side of the vessel with such force as to nearly dislocate his shoulder. Thanks to his familiarity with water, being both a fellow of temperance principles and an expert swimmer, he realized the futility of attempting to escape before the stoppage of the current, and so remaining quiet where he had been dashed, he carefully husbanded the little air in his lungs until he judged the inrush of water had ceased. By this time he was nearly strangled, but with no little presence of mind he groped his way to the hatchway and, diving through, rose to the surface none too soon to catch the air. Many of the party were drowned. After swimming about and clinging to the wreckage for a half hour he was picked up in a small boat and taken to Roanoke Island, where he was hospitably entertained. His collections, which were large and valuable, were lost, as well as his other personal property. Mr. McCarthy is now in the employ of the National Museum, where he accepts with becoming modesty the hearty congratulations of his friends on his escape, which he attributes partly to luck and partly to expertness in swimming.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 5, 1886.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 1624 Street and Tenth Avenue) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Inquiries concerning the whereabouts of individuals, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

In Memoriam.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Deaf-Mute Society, held July 17th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in whose hands are life and death, to remove from our midst, in a manner peculiarly sad and sudden, John D. H. Stewart, an honorary member of this Society, we deem it proper that we should place on record our sense of respect and esteem for him; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Stewart, the Society has sustained the loss of a good friend and member, and the Ohio Deaf-Mute Institute a talented and efficient officer, and that in his success as an instructor in this institution, we recognize the ability of a deaf-mute to make for himself an honorable name and to assume a position of responsibility in the community.

Resolved, That we tender to the family connections of the deceased our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and desire to express to them our appreciation of his many virtues as a Christian, and will cherish in our memories an example worthy to be followed.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be offered to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Deaf-Mute Advocate, and the Vis-a-Vis for publication.

JOS. H. VANCE,
JNO. BARRICK,
JOS. LUNING,
Committee.

Maryland's Annual Picnic.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12, 1886.

The Eighth Annual Re-Union and Picnic of the present and former pupils of the Maryland School for the Deaf and Dumb will be held in Grove No. 8, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, on Thursday, August 12, 1886.

You and your friends are cordially invited to attend. Bring your luncheon with you, and come prepared to spend the day in social enjoyment and recreation.

Meet at 9 o'clock, A.M. at the Grove, north of and near the Mansion House.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

GEORGE W. VEDITZ, Chairman,
MISS ANNIE B. BARRY,
JAMES S. WELLS,
MISS MAGGIE SCHUMAN,
JAMES H. MOONEY,
HARRY J. GILL.

Rev. J. M. Kohler's Appointments.

DIOCESE OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

Aug. 5—Christ Church, Reading, 7:30 P.M.

" 6—St. James', Lancaster, 7:30 P.M.

" 8—St. James', Steelton, 10:30 A.M.

" 8—St. Paul's, Harrisburg, 2:30 P.M.

" 8—St. John's, York, 7:30 P.M.

" 10—Duncannon, at Mr. Grays, 7:30 P.M.

" 11—Carlisle. (Probable.)

" 15—Christ Church, Williamsport, 10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

" 18—St. Luke's, Altoona, 7:30 P.M.

" 20—St. Paul's, Troy, 7:30 P.M.

" 22—Riegelsville, 10:30; Easton, 3 P.M.; Allentown, 7:30 P.M.

" 23—St. Stephen's, Wilkesbarre, 3 P.M.

Deaf-Mutes are earnestly invited to attend these services.

Brick Building Fund of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

BULLETIN No. 38.

June 30th, Mrs. S. Sweeney, \$3.55
July 1st, Mr. C. M. Nelson, 8.53
" 10th, Isaac Goldberg, 6.00
" 15th, J. M. Kohler, 2.00
" 25th, Subscriptions through S. E. Brewer, Mount Vernon, 11.85
" Bank interest, 27.89
" 27th, Cash, 1.00
4 Photographs of Home, 2.00
The Fund would amount to \$1,919.00, but as \$976.50 was drawn out for the use of the Home, \$942.50 is left in my hands at present.
CLEMENS B. THOMSON,
22 East 21st St.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

All Catholic deaf-mutes are invited to attend the meeting of St. Joseph's Union of Deaf-Mutes, Sunday afternoon, August 8th, at 3 o'clock, in St. Charles School house, corner of Sidney Place and Livingston Street, Brooklyn.
J. F. DONNELLY, President.

ITEMIZER.

News From Every State in the Union.

FACTS RELATING TO DEAF-MUTES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

T. I. Lounsbury's address after date is 114 E. 82d St., N. Y. City.

"Ted" extends his sympathy to "Solid Muldoon" on the loss of his intended bride.

Miss Lizzie F. Gardiner, of Brooklyn, is spending the summer at her aunt's, Lafayette Avenue, near Lewis Ave.

Miss Edie Parker came home from Pittsburgh, through Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday, the 18th of this month.

Charles Lettis, of Lynn, Mass., and Joseph H. Donnelly, of Woonsocket, R. I., were in Albany, N. Y., for a day.

Two deaf-mute brothers, named Shaver, aged forty-five and forty-seven, respectively, live in Lewebake, N. Y.

Mrs. Martha Burt and children, of Troy, N. Y., are spending the summer with their mother in Crown Point, N. Y.

In Clayville, N. Y., there is a deaf-mute teamster named Evans. He graduated from Farwood about twenty summers ago.

Mr. Wyatt, who is living with Rev. Mr. Rowe in Mathem is repairing old fashioned chairs and tables. His age is 73.

Charles C. Fisher is engaged to Miss Lewestbury, formerly of Boston. He is a skillful engraver in the cabinet shop at Lawrence, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Witmeyer, after quite a prolonged stay in Stamford, Conn., and vicinity have returned to their home in Lancaster, Pa.

Prof. and Mrs. Thos. J. Trist are in Maine, spending their time in vacation. Wish them a grand journey without meeting with any accident.

Mr. Tait, a mute from Halifax, N. S., and educated in Scotland, was in Woonsocket selling books about his life. He will invade New York soon.

Mr. Hutton, a cutter on marble and monumental work, formerly of Chicago, has been working in New York City since the past three months.

A deaf-mute, who recently had the misfortune to lose both hands in a steamboat explosion, is now busy learning to talk with his feet.—R. K. Mundelick.

Since the death of his mother, Wm. A. Watts has spent one week in a country about Schenectady, and returned home to Coxsackie, N. Y., in good health last week.

Theo. L. Lounsbury intends, in the course of a few weeks, to go out West chiefly, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, for a month or so visit. This is if circumstances allow.

M. J. Smith, a reporter on the *Pueblo Press*, is a deaf-mute. He says that he has no trouble in getting news, because the people all know him and help him out.—N. Y. Sun.

Rev. Samuel Rowe has gone East to see the deaf-mutes. He will preach at the Convention of deaf-mutes in Portland and New Brunswick, Me., next month. He will be away some weeks.

F. H. King, Will Skidmore, F. Murray and Will Walker anticipate camping out up the river for a few days. The place is called "Camp O-go-yo-go." Their visitor to-day is the Erie express agent, C. J. Carpenter.

A moonlight trip will be enjoyed by those going to Portland, August 7 and 8.

There will undoubtedly be a large attendance at the Portland Convention. A lively contest for office of Secretary will be made between Orcutt and Friebe, and Mr. Lester for Treasurer.

Some popular deaf-mutes went to Mathem Heel Shop to see Mr. Frank D. Williams, recently. He is the boss in the large shop with twelve men under him. Mr. Williams is a smart young man, and hails from Haverhill, Mass. He is going to have about fifty new hands, when a large order comes.

Mr. L. A. Hoyer, a mute supervisor, of the Alabama Institution at Talladega, Ala., staid over night with L. L. Strauss, in Montgomery, that State, and had a good time seeing the sights. Mr. Strauss is going to Terre Haute, Ind., on the 8th, and on the 22d will go to the reunion in Indianapolis. He will be back home in a month.

It is stated, upon good authority, that the long engagement between Ellsworth Brown and Miss Louisa Redner, of Utica, N. Y., came to a happy termination by the consummation of Matrimony on the 4th of August. The affair was strictly private. Harry Powell and Charles Lever, of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Annie Vinegar, of Utica, were the only invited mutes.

Rev. J. M. Kohler, of Scranton, Pa., Mr. John Dougherty, of Watkins, N. Y., several deaf-mutes and their friends, are expected to be present at the deaf-mute picnic, which will take place at Union Park in Williamsport, Pa., on Saturday August 14th 1886. It is hoped that the affair will be a good success. Rev. Mr. Kohler will hold his services for the mutes in the same city on the next day (Sabbath day). All are cordially invited to attend.

In referring to "Pere la Chaise," the national burying ground of France, the honored resting place of some of her greatest and best children, the last home of scores of illustrious men and women who were born to no titles and achieved fame by their own energy and their own genius, Mark Twain, in his "Innocents Abroad" says: "The Abbe Sicard sleeps here—the first great teacher of the deaf and dumb—a man whose heart went out to every unfortunate, and whose life was given to kindly efforts in their service."

On the fifth of July, there was a private picnic at Arch Woodside's yard, which is composed of fruit trees—so lovely a place and cozy cottage cannot be found in Williamsport. Twenty-five mutes were there with them. Various games were played, such as croquet, ball, caponogue, and fox and geese. The game of fox and geese was especially played by the mutes until it was late in the moonlight and quite cool. They had ice-cream, cakes, bread, and coffee for refreshments. We all passed a very pleasant time, and returned home on the last train for Pittsburgh at midnight.

Dayton, Ohio.

The young belles of this town get up quite masculine this summer, and, with their white vests, regular ties and scarf-pins and a folded umbrella tucked under their arms, are nobby indeed. One Saturday night, a young deaf and dumb girl, in one of our dancing halls, was caught by her best (?) bloody beaux clothed in tailor-made suits, patent-leather boots and sailor hat, smoking the sweet "Sweet Caporals." The alleged beau claims to be No 1. "Peek-a-Boo" masher, and also a first-class truth teller. No 'bug, you know!

Christy C. Hatfield, known as a "No 1 snorter," of the *Democrat* office, is laid up on account of sickness. No hope for him and his folks to be in Cincinnati on August 14th.

The Columbus (O.) *Times* sometime ago has the following: "A number of visitors visited the Deaf and Dumb Conservatory last evening witnessing the opening blossom of a cereus."

What has become of Jim Jams of St. Louis? Are you attending the celebrated case of the alleged Maxwell, forgetting about the *JOURNAL*?

The united press recently dispatched that "Joseph Wolford, a deaf-mute, was killed at Burbank, O., by a train running over him." The unfortunate's name seems to be new to the scribe, and it is probably that he was not over eight years of age and was about to be sent to Columbus.

Mrs. Elliott Mann, whose husband died last winter, was here a few weeks ago on business, and by the way, she is supposed to be living with her sister in Chicago. She bade farewell to all the Daytonians before going away. She thinks that she will never come to Dayton again.

A friend of mine from Bowersville, Ohio, who was here on the Glorious Fourth, and who had known Carrie McKee, the alleged intended suicide (a full account known in the *JOURNAL* a few weeks ago), from her girlhood, said that Carrie did, he believed, not intend to drown herself, because, he said it was only her joke and wanted to make a sensation and her name known all over the United States. He said Carrie tried three or four sensations in her old home in Greene County. At one time while in the country she disappeared, leaving a note on a table, saying that she was going to commit suicide in the woods. This alarmed her folks and neighbors, and after a diligent search for three days she was found alive and hearty at her uncle's home. Since my last letter, she has been and is doing well at her present home. A rumor was caught that she had a "snap" party last week. All of those who were present were hearing persons. She will represent herself in the midst of the silent people at Cincinnati on August 14th. Undoubtedly she will relate her incidents to the young belles.

The death of Prof. J. D. Stewart is a sad blow to the Daytonians, who will remember him as their true friend. One of them, who was at the old school at the time of J. D. H. S. as pupil, said recently that Mr. Stewart was a hard and industrious self-educator, and never saw him playing for fun. Ohio lost another valuable one!

Mr. Josely R. Goldman, of Middletown, the greatest deaf-mute traveler, has obtained an employment at wood-carving in this city.

Mr. Elmer Lewis has decided to see his *alma mater* at the reunion next month. He will, undoubtedly, have a jumbo time there, as he has not been there for a long time.

Mrs. J. Bimm, of this town, with her daughter, expects to go and pay her visit at her old home in Medina County next month. It is said she will be absent about two or three months.

Another deaf-mute emigrant, (forgetting his name), came here from Switzerland last October. He seems to be an intelligent man, of about twenty five years. He works as a general hand.

The *Democrat* of July 29th says that "quite a number of the deaf-mute Daytonians will represent themselves at Cincinnati on Saturday, August 14th, to attend an annual picnic for the benefit of the Anderson Deaf-Mute Society of Cincinnati. It will be held on the Highland house hill-top."

A recent letter from Columbus says that Pomp Flenniken has resigned his position at the Western Pennsylvania Institution, and is now in Columbus.

About three weeks ago, while Jimmy Smith and the scribe were discussing about the alleged Payne case in sign-language, in front of the *Democrat* office, the editorial writer of that paper, just watching us talking, spoke to another hearing printer and then the latter told us by the fingers what the writer said, which is as follows: "I don't like to hear your talking so much." This made all of us laugh.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloan, alias "Sat-cliff," owing to poor business, have removed back to Canada from here.

Miss Ella Morgan is still teaching a young deaf and dumb boy by the name of Bradley, whose father is a photographer.

"Free Lance," before closing this letter, I wish you and your society picnic abundant success on August 14th.

OLD SPORT.

Notice.

Deaf-mute residents of Newark, N. J., and its vicinity are earnestly invited to attend the celebration of the Holy Communion with sermon to be held, God willing, in Trinity Chapel, Newark, on Sunday, August 8th, at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn Picnic.

ANOTHER OVER THE BRIDGE.

What We Saw.

(From our New York Correspondent.)

The third season of the Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes was made memorable by the Afternoon and Evening Picnic held at Euler's Broadway Park, and though it cannot be denied that the two preceding affairs were really enjoyable occasions, yet we feel compelled to state the affair held on Saturday last, July 31st, was not on a par with the two former events, and, indeed, was greatly below the usual standard of our deaf-mute picnics.

To account for this, we can from our own view give but a few reasons, and in doing so will say, that, beyond a possible doubt, the weather in the early forenoon had a large share in making the attendance as slim as it was.

Next, we come to the fact that, though the number present did not at any one time reach much above 170, it was a great mistake on the part of the Committee in charge to rely, so much as they did, on outsiders (deaf-mutes not members of the Association) for assistance on the Committees and as dancing is one of the chief amusements indulged in on an occasion like this, the need of a hearing person in charge of the dancing platform was made apparent by the small number of hearing as also mute couples who took part in the various dances down on the programme.

Again, if we are to believe the remark made by one of the members, the tickets sold previous to the 31st were disposed of to persons, who in the main, are as little interested in the amusement afforded by a picnic as the man in the moon, they being chiefly business men who could not, if they desired to, leave their business for the time being.

In speaking as we do, it is not our wish to create the impression that the affair and the society also is undeserving of full credit, for throughout the day the members collectively were most zealous in their efforts to please their guests, but it will seem apparent to any one with the least experience, that strangers attending these affairs for the first time, who do not enjoy themselves, will be impressed with the idea that all mutes occasions of a like character are no better, and thus by the mismanagement of one is due in more than one case, the failure of another.

It was well past 3 p.m. that any semblance of a crowd put in an appearance. Up to noon, the weather resembled that experienced on the date of the German Club's Picnic, but the afternoon and evening was all that could be desired, though perhaps rather warm.

It was 6 p.m. before Floor Manager Le Clercq could secure enough couples to make up a set in the Lanciers, and for this reason the first march was omitted. For the few succeeding hours, the waltz and square dance that made up the first part of the programme were gone through with a fair regularity, and thus intermission put an end to the Floor Managers and Floor Committees endeavors to keep things moving.

After intermission, an addition in numbers was made by the entrance of many hearing people, and the "Re-Entrée to our President," headed by Poet Le Clercq and Miss Annie Austin was gone through, followed with varied success in the carrying out of the rest of the programme, consisting in all twelve dances.

The most enjoyment obtained by the fair sex seemed to be in the swings and merry-go-rounds, while the sterner part "tried their strength" with the hammer, and in "ringing tip canes"—throwing rings over a large assortment of canes set upright in a rack, the cane they succeeded in putting the ring on being presented to them. The "Bar" also had its full quota of patrons, and altogether, had the dancing arrangements been more complete, the event would have been better appreciated by every one present.

By midnight, the Park was empty, and thus ended the "Third Annual" of the Brooklyn Society. The profits, we learn, reach near \$40.

WHAT WE SAW.

Floor Manager Le Clercq and Assistant Blake and Allabough, doing their level best to get the dancing platform full. The former and latter did as much work as any of the members.

Reception Chairman McConville and his assistants, C. E. Green, Tom Godfrey, Bill Bond and S. B. Smith, here, there, and all over looking after their guests.

Chairman of Arrangements, Stenogle and his co-workers, Messrs. Reynolds, Swartz, Clackett and Patterson, lamenting the rain in the forenoon, and stating the evening would bring the crowd that did not come earlier, but, that crowd?

President Jahring and wife enjoying things as they came, with a hearty "Glad to see you" to all they met.

The two little Misses Bond, as also Miss McConville and cousin, enjoying the merry-go-rounds as much as their dignified "Papas" did the picnic.

The C. L. & B. U. members looking for Master Workman Powderly, but he was in Chicago.

Mr. Davidson, with a beauty of a walking-cane all the way from Philadelphia, as also that "boy" Parsons, from Conn.

The Gallandef Club out in large numbers, enjoying things quietly after the excitement of their excursion. Jim Donnelly distributing tickets "not good for Buffalo Bill's Wild West," but reminding all that the St. Joseph's Picnic, comes off on the 19th inst.

Uncle Jim O'Neil doing the "gallant" to the prettiest girls in the park. Messrs. Rotter, Lowenstein, Eschert, and President Kuss, of "Dot German Club," talking "Bienie" over by dot Harlem River Park.

Mike McPaul and his "pard" McClave all the way from Tarrytown, the former looking "chip" in a Prince Albert.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Greis, with several other couples discussing "Home" rule in a quiet corner of the Park.

Joe Highfield looking around for that fellow with the white plug.

Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney, Jr., with the young 'un, and Aunt McGrath making things as merry as possible.

Sam McClelland looking for "Tigg," and with Messrs. Hodgson, Soper and Waters, discussing their trip to Portland next Saturday. They leave by steamer and will be on the briny deep for two days.

The musicians, under Professor Frank, having a "picnic" all to themselves, being paid for doing hardly anything.

Next? The St. Joseph's Picnic, August 19th, Scholten Park, South Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TIGG.

Western Pennsylvania Picnic.

Perhaps it is rather late to sketch the picnic of the deaf-mutes, which was held at McKee's grove, nearly one mile from the Wilkinsburg station, for the *JOURNAL*, but as the saying "better late than never," is as true as it is old, I will write a short letter with reference to the hungry readers of Pennsylvania, as they are anxious to know whether it was a success or not. Our picnic was a real grand success on the third of July. The weather was just warm—not too hot, nevertheless the grove was covered with more than 150 picnickers—both deaf and hearing I mean. The grove is composed of beautiful shade trees, and it has some large and long logs on the ground, so those who were tired standing could sit on them—and be comfortable. Much credit is due to the committee of arrangements, Messrs. Woodside, Callahan, Friend, Col. Sawhill and Hendrick, for the election of this place in every respect, but one thing which I shall mention concerning the sheltered places, as there were none to which we could skedaddle at the first drop of rain, if it should happen to fall. In the morning a good many people were there, and lots of fun was had.

Mr. McMaster, of Smoky City, a well-known little young bachelor of the mute community, was conspicuous among the ladies.

Early in the afternoon, there were so many ladies and gentlemen coming up to the grove every moment till evening, and among them came Prof. and Mrs. Trist, of Philadelphia—both teachers, with Mr. McClurg and his family. Most of the picnickers who knew them left the Copenhagen, and rushed to them, and shook hands with them, and greeted them with great joy, for they were all sincerely glad to have them present at our picnic. Mr. and Mrs. Trist said they enjoyed themselves immensely, and more than they expected, for they thought they wouldn't meet many of their old friends there. We wish our many friends of Philadelphia would come to attend our picnic next summer. No doubt you all would have grand times in Pittsburgh.

Effie Parker says she always enjoys herself very much in Pittsburgh. She goes down there every year.

After awhile the deaf and hearing people went to play Copenhagen again, and played it till they were called for supper on the long table, to which all were welcome. So many young ladies were dressed so lovely and fashionable. Everybody at the picnic seemed enjoyable. We all dispersed for our "Home Sweet Home," as soon as the drops of rain touched us in the evening before dark, but it did not drop one drop of rain after we all left the grove. No liquor was on the ground.

Among the visitors we noticed at the picnic were Prof. and Mrs. Thos. J. Trist, of Philadelphia, Prof. A. Wood, of Cincinnati, Miss Effie Parker, of Erie, Pa., Messrs. Voigt, (excuse misspelling) and Watson, of Wheeling, Va. Hope there will be a larger picnic next summer.

ONE OF THE PICNICERS.

A Card from Pach Bros.

641 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 30, 1886.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Your New York correspondent complains of the price of the excursion pictures as excessive. We would say that the price is the very lowest that we ever make that style in, and it is less than the regular rate, which is \$1.00 and \$1.25 for the two styles, and that does not include mailing, whereas we mail these pictures to any address at 25 per cent below the usual price. Your correspondent has been misinformed, when he says the work could have been done for less.

Yours truly,
PACH BROTHERS,
per A. J. P.

OCEAN GROVE.

Carnival on Wesley Lake.

PROSPECTIVE VISITORS.

General Information.

(From our Sea-Side Correspondent.)

The main event of the week was the carnival on Wesley Lake, on Monday evening, which was witnessed by an immense concourse of people, and it was estimated numbered at least 15,000. Every one of the 200 boats on Wesley Lake was illuminated with Japanese lanterns, some boats having at least fifty of various colors and designs, strung from bow to stern in every conceivable manner. The Asbury Park Band led the procession in one of the large ferry-boats, and in the second division the "Marine Band" from the U. S. S. S. "City of Brooklyn" discoursed lively airs. The cottages and hotels on each side of the lake were gorgeously illuminated, and the whole affair resembled a scene from fairy-land. Surely no other place in the world, save Venice, can produce anything that equals our annual "carnival on the lake."

Miss Essie Stanton, of Paterson, N. J., who is a pupil at the Lexington Avenue School, is at the "Ebenezer House" on Bath Avenue. She is an intelligent miss of some fourteen summers, and is well liked by all who know her.

Miss Van Dyke and Miss Ida Wardell, of Long Branch, spent a day in Ocean Grove with friends on Thursday.

Last Saturday afternoon, three alighted from the Pullman parlor car express on the Pennsylvania Railroad two gentlemen, who got into a cab and ordered the driver to take them to the Norman House. On arrival there, they found the person they were in search of temporarily absent, and took the next train to Long Branch, when they proceeded to the Atlantic Hotel and registered as E. A. Hodgson, New York, Albert Ballin, New York. They took in the sights, and enjoyed themselves heartily. While your reporter was out with a party of bicyclers, he passed the two gentlemen, accompanied by Messrs. and Miss Sonneborn, Miss Frances Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Loew, on their way to Pach's Studio, where they had a souvenir group made. In the evening the gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. A. S. Guggenheimer, took the 8:30 p.m. train on the Reading Road for New York.

Mr. Harry Stevens, of Philadelphia, who was educated at the 44th Street School, is spending his vacation in Asbury Park.

Among the latest arrivals at the "Norman" are Mrs. and Miss Carrie Andrews, Mrs. Wolfe, Mr. Jamieson, Mrs. Stryker, and about twenty others. The "Millburn" has nearly its full quota of guests. Miss Fannie House, a pretty young miss of Hightstown, is among the latest arrivals.

"Montague Tigg" is mistaken in the statement he made in his last letter about our daily trips to Long Branch. Once a week is quite often enough for us "old fel" in view of the many attractions here superior to those offered at Long Branch. By the way, "Tigg," when are you coming down?

Mr. Morton Sonneborn has been taking his vacation, and, together with his sisters and Miss Frances Walker, he came down here on Thursday on a little picnic. They spent the day, and we would judge that Mr. Loew will have to invest in Ocean Grove property, as Mrs. Loew vows that it is much nicer here than at Long Branch.

Prof. Prime and wife, of Lewisburgh, Pa., are at the "Millburn," as is also Mrs. Hart, of Plainfield, N. J., Miss Gardner, of Jersey City, and the Misses Horn, of Rochester.

Mr. Lewis Brock, of the Department of Freight receipts of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., is at the St. Cloud with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Farrand.

Miss Ada Marshall and her brother, J. Frank Marshall, are at the Severn House, Asbury Park.

Prof. Thos. F. Fox, President of the Gallandef Club, will be domiciled at the Norman for a week or two in September.

Several prominent Philadelphia mutes are booked for rooms at the "Millburn" and "Norman

CALIFORNIA.

Concluding Scenes at the Convention.

PRESENTATION TO DR. GILLET.

Poem by Mrs. Peet.

SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

LETTER NO. 6. Enclosed I send two samples of the bills of fare that we have from day to day.

DINNER, JULY 19, 1886.	
SOUP.	
Vegetable.	
FISH.	
Baked Sea Bass.	
SALAD.	
Plain.	
ENTREE.	
Apple Fritters,	Boiled Tongue, Roast Beef,
	Boiled Ham.
VEGETABLES.	
Mashed and Baked Potatoes, Tomatoes,	
Green Corn,	Asparagus.
DESSERT.	
Peach Meringue,	Fruit.
TEA.	COFFEE.

BREAKFAST, JULY 20, 1886.	
FRUIT.	
Cantaloupe,	Cracked Wheat.
MEATS.	
Beefsteak, Ham, Corned-beef Hash.	
POTATOES.	
Baked,	Fried, Saratoga.
TOAST.	
Milk,	Graham, White.
Hot Rolls.	
EGGS.	
Boiled, Scrambled, Fried, Omelette.	
CAKES.	
Buckwheat.	
TEA.	COFFEE.

The whole concern is in the hands of a professional caterer, assisted by twelve colored waiters from the world-renowned Palace Hotel of San Francisco. But the credit for the whole management belongs to the young Steward of the California Institution, Mr. W. E. Zander. Uneasy lies the head that has two hundred and fifty guests on its brains.

It costs the California Institution a round three thousand dollars to entertain its guests in so princely a style.

The youngest delegate is the two-year-old child of Prof. Perry, late of the Ohio Institution, and the oldest are Prof. Porter, of Washington, and Rev. Job Turner.

The most distant countries represented in the Convention are China and Sweden; the first by Miss Noyes and the second by Oscar Krutmejer.

Partly because the advice of Dr. Gillett about discarding expensive wardrobe and partly because the reputation of teachers as indifferent dressers is sustained, there is neither much taste in dressing nor any attempt at elaborate toilet. The best dressed lady, however, is Mrs. W. Wilkinson.

There is no lady in attendance here who can be called beautiful. Miss Jameson, of Wisconsin, however, has the carriage of a queen, Miss Alma Gillett reminds one of Pope's piece:

"There affection with a sickly mien Shows in her cheeks the roses of eighteen Practised to lip and hang the head aside, Faints into airs, and languishes with pride."

The handsomest man is, of course, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet. His head, though a trifle too large in proportion to the body, is almost perfectly shaped. What with the goatee, the projecting chin and the nearness of the eyes, the face is very Frenchy. Even his attitudes are those of a Frenchman, and we can well imagine that his ancestors shrugged their shoulders and made bows just like him the evening before the Edict of Nantes. The shoulders are equally framed and conform perfectly to Jean Cousin's proportions—two heads across.

There have been much discussions as to who is the best signmakers. The contest has so narrowed down that there are only two contestants for the palm: Dr. E. M. Gallaudet and Prof. W. Wilkinson. But it is difficult to determine their respective merit still one is acquainted with their styles of writing. Dr. Gallaudet's style is concise and strong. He is a literary student, but he moved so much in political circles and wrote so much that he contracted that nervous style seen in the American literature of to day. On the other hand, Mr. Wilkinson is a more finished student, and his style is the very essence of gracefulness. He delights in rhythmical fall of words and smooth roll of sentences. The difference in their styles of writing shows the very difference in their styles of sign-making. Dr. Gallaudet's signs are strong, but often painfully abrupt. In making the sign "true," he would start the finger along and then stop it abruptly, while Mr. Wilkinson would give it a graceful swing. Dr. Gallaudet's "kill" is running the

first finger of one hand at the other hand, while Mr. Wilkinson's is taking hold of the handle of an imaginary sword and making a forward movement of the arm and body as if in the act of thrusting. After a careful comparison of their styles, we cannot but come to the conclusion that Mr. Wilkinson has a greater genius for sign-making and consequently must be the finest sign-maker living.

LETTER NO. 7. Another delegate accredited to the Convention, but who, however, did not sit during the proceeding, as he was taken sick just before they began, died last Wednesday: George Anthony Shoaf, of the California Institution.

Wednesday evening, Dr. Gillett was presented with a heavy silver service of beautiful California workmanship, as a token of the delegates' appreciation of his labors in overseeing the details of the excursion. Collections were secretly made to that end, while crossing the continent. Looking at the commanding figure of the talented superintendent and seeing with what ease he approaches a knotty subject and drops it, one cannot believe the convention could have been brought to so successful a close, if it were not for the cool head from Illinois.

After that, Mrs. Mary Toles Peet read the following original poem:

THE EAST TO THE WEST. We take thy hand, O fair young West; We clasp it close, as here we stand; Our old traditions of the East Grow misty in this wondrous land, And looking in thy radiant eyes, Our hearts beat high with glad surprise.

Tired pilgrims over desert wastes, Neath burning sun we came to thee; And as the mountain torrents speed Through lone dark cañons to the sea, So sure with hastening steps we came To seek thy aid, behold thy fame.

The following Rockies, as we passed, Bent o'er us their protecting hand; The sad Sierras seemed to smile Across on this three-favored land, To where, amid time endless flowers, Shall love and rest awhile be ours.

Oh, golden land! Oh, hearts of gold! How often in our dreams We saw thy mountains, pressed thy hand And walked beside thy streams; But dreams are dim and visions naught Beside the glory thou hast wrought.

We brought to thee of all our best—Thou gavest unto us thine own, And interchange of thought and hope Has lent a gladder, deeper tone To Duty's voice, to Toil's command, And firmer, surer, now we stand.

We stand together, West and East—One hope, one work, one aim, And bright for us, so far or near, Shall burn the tender flame Of memories of this union sweet, To make our labor more complete.

Then once again, with fond regret, We clasp in ours thy hand, And fare farewell with misty eyes, O'er the enchanted land, To where thy mountains, grand in state, Keep guard around thy Golden Gate.

At the close the corps of white vested colored waiters filed into the hall, took seats and enlivened the closing hour with music and plantation songs. Last evening the delegates met for the last time. Mr. Theodore Lord, of the Board of Directors of the California Institution, delivered an interesting lecture on the "Samoan Islands," after which numerous resolutions expressive of our appreciation of the kindness of the California Institution, of the railroad companies, &c., &c., were read and passed.

Then President Gillett spoke a few words in a very feeling manner and declared the convention was at an end. It was a few seconds before the guests could summon courage enough to realize the stern reality of the moment and to leave their seats. Slowly they broke up into groups to say good-by to each other.

The delegates are scattering over the State, heading for different points of interest. One party goes home via Portland. Another goes to Alaska, and another to the Yosemite Valley.

Fare thee well. Kind host and hostess mine! May the bright skies of California befriend thee still!

"Oh, golden land! Oh, hearts of gold! How often in our dreams We saw thy mountains, pressed thy hand And walked beside thy streams; But dreams are dim and visions naught Beside the glory thou hast wrought."

A DELEGATE.

SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.

After opening speeches by Ex-Governor Stoneman, of California, and Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, addresses were made by Mr. Matthieson, of Belleville, Canada; George S. Skinner, of Minnesota; Prof. Connor, of Georgia; Ira P. Rankin, of California; Dr. I. L. Peet, of New York; Prof. Martin Kellogg, of the University of California; and Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Washington.

Prof. Tate read a paper entitled "How can we secure better attendance at the schools of the deaf and dumb," after which the convention adjourned until next day.

MORNING SESSION, JULY 17.

The convention in the morning was called to order by C. W. Ely, of Maryland, and the proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. W. D. McFarland, of Washington Territory. The business of Normal Section opened with a discussion of "Primary Language" or "Instruction for Primary Class," conducted by George L. Weed, of Philadelphia, and including the best methods to be pursued in the classroom, the best means of reaching the minds of pupils and how to overcome the various difficulties that may be met. Prof. Weed explained that primary instruction included the first three years, and then proceeded to read a paper cognate to the subject by Miss

Goode, of the Illinois Institute. In her classes she had begun with the writing of original stories, followed by news writing on subjects connected with the Institution, and then letter writing. The second paper was by Mr. Kiesel, of Pennsylvania, in which he advocated "frequent reviews, and the avoidance of cramming." He deprecated the teaching of too many new verbs, and when they are introduced they should be those most in use in every-day language. He advocated varying the exercises and making them interesting. Also to adapt all the exercises to the capabilities of the pupils.

Professor Weed stated that he had classified the topics suggested by these papers as follows: First, vocabulary; second, tense; third, correction of mistakes; fourth, methods of review; fifth, exercises most profitable for primary teaching. By the primary classes under his direction during the first six years of tuition was as follows: 1st year, 600; 2d, 1102; 3d, 1343; 4th, 1704; 5th, 2014; 6th, 2221. Of these, during the second year, 502 new words had been learned; third year, 241; fourth year, 361; fifth year, 310; sixth year, 207. In keeping a list of words taught, they were recorded as taught and afterwards classified.

Prof. Williams, of Hartford, thought that the best way was to teach the child the meaning of words rather than of sentences expressing actions. He believed the child absorbed the names of single objects more readily than he did the action words.

The next subject discussed was "arithmetic," under the direction of Professor F. W. Booth, of Philadelphia.

The subject of kindergarten work was next taken up under the direction of Z. F. Westervelt, of Rochester, who stated that such a department was attached to the Institution at Rochester. These classes were formerly composed of very young children, and the experiment showed that in a year they had surpassed children who had been taught by other methods for two or three years.

After considerable discussion of methods the subject was closed, and the Convention took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The general Convention assembled at 2 o'clock, President Gillett in the chair, the exercises being opened by Dr. Peet with a prayer. After the minutes of the past session had been read a paper on "Aphasia in Relation to Deafness" by Weston Jenkins, of New Jersey, was announced by the Chairman of the Business Committee.

The paper was supplemented with addresses by Dr. Peet and Erastus Brooks, of New York, and Warren Wilkinson, of California, and Dr. Latham, of Indiana, in which many curious and interesting cases of aphasia were detailed and the general idea advanced that the disease is capable of being cured. The second paper, on "Mortality and Vital Statistics of Teachers of the Deaf," was read by Dr. Edward Fay, of the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington, and editor of the *American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb*, a quarterly published in that city.

SUNDAY, JULY 18.

The convention met Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in a general session. President Gillett in the chair. The attendance, which was small when the assembly bell rang, gradually increased until five o'clock, when the majority of the members of the convention were present, earnest listeners to a discussion of the moral and religious phases of this work. The subject as ordained by the Business Committee was "Sabbath Exercises in an Institution for the Deaf and Dumb."

President Gillett said that it was the practice in the Illinois Institution deliver a lecture or sermon every Sabbath morning, and in the afternoon a meeting of teachers and pupils was held. At this meeting he generally read the verses of a psalm alternately with one of his teachers, the pupils following, and repeating in the sign-language the verse as repeated by the teacher. They then recited the ten commandments, the Apostles' Creed and the Gloria Patri. The lesson was then read and the pupils repeated a hymn, generally with a chorus.

J. A. McClure, of Nebraska, then read a paper on "The Moral Phase of Our Work," after which Mr. Noyes read a paper on "The Importance of Religious Training for the Deaf and Dumb." He considered the moral and religious element of the utmost importance in institutions of this character, and did not consider any man fit to be Superintendent of such an institution unless he was a godly man and professed his belief before the whole world. If it was necessary that any family should be imbued with religious ideas, it was that gathered within the walls of a deaf and dumb institution.

Professor Hotchkiss, a deaf-mute, described the Sunday-school work at the Washington College, where the Sunday school has an entirely separate existence from the college itself. A feature of the work in this Institution was the contribution of money by the pupils for charitable purposes. On one occasion they contributed \$80 per annum for the education of a pupil, a native girl, in Smyrna. Local charities are also assisted. Last year they sent money to Alaska for the education of the Indians in that Territory, and a short time ago they donated a sum to assist the deaf and dumb institution recently organized in Santa Fe.

Dr. Gallaudet, of Washington, thought that all instruction should be

undenominational, and they could not be too careful in the avoidance of anything that might tend to give an institution a denominational character.

Mr. Weed delivered a discourse on "Missionary Work in Deaf-Mute Institutions."

Miss Campbell, of Missouri, a deaf-mute, gave her experience of what may be accomplished in Sunday School work among the deaf and dumb.

Mr. Hasenstab, of Illinois, a deaf-mute, detailed methods by which the Sunday School work may be made very interesting and instructive to deaf-mutes.

Warren Wilkinson, of the California Institution, said that the Sunday School in that Institution was purely an affair of the pupils. The classes were all conducted and instructed by the pupils, and the credit and honor of its organization was wholly due to Mr. D'Estrella, a pupil, who had been its Superintendent for twelve years.

Professor Crouter, of Philadelphia, stated that the work in that institution was very similar, and the results were very satisfactory because the pupils take an individual interest in the work. In the Philadelphia Institution the Catholic children attend mass and the Catholic Sunday School, returning to the lecture and sermon at the Institution.

Mr. Moses, of Tennessee, described the methods in that Institution, which are similar to those of the California Institution.

Erastus Brooks, of New York, stated that in that State a general appropriation of money was made for the support of six deaf and dumb institutions, one of which was filled with Catholic children and another by those of Jewish parentage.

In answer to questions by members of the convention, Mr. Brooks stated that these latter schools were supported out of State money.

Dr. Gallaudet said that it was his conviction that when a State allowed money for the support of a denominational institution, even though that institution may have become so after its establishment as a public institution, they acted inconsistently with the spirit of our Government. He would object to the division of public money for the support of Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian institutions as much as he did to the appropriation of money for the Roman Catholic or Israelite. He felt the same in this matter as he did regarding the money appropriated for the public schools, and he was not aware that any State had ever appropriated money for the support of denominational public schools. He did not blame the Buffalo and Fordham Institution managements for getting all they could out of the state, but the fact that they were permitted to exist as separate denominational institutions, supported at the public expense, was certainly contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

Professor Noyes, of Minnesota, thought that a parent could send his child where he pleased, and the State had no right to dictate in the matter to compel him to place his child in any institution where the preponderance of religious instruction favors any one denomination. All the State required, and all that they could take cognizance of was the education of the child. The pupil should receive good moral instruction, and permitted to have nothing to do with sectarian religious as far as the Institution was concerned.

The names of honorary members of the Convention were read by Prof. Wilkinson, and the session closed.

MONDAY, JULY 19.

The session work opened at 9 a.m., Monday with a discussion of "Intermediate Instruction in Language," led by G. L. Weed, of Pennsylvania. Miss Harris, of Pennsylvania, gave an interesting exposition of her methods of teaching, the use of names and the composition of phrases.

F. D. Clarke, of Arkansas, approved of Miss Harris' methods, and knew that he could make excellent use of her system.

Mr. McFarland thought it would be a good idea to have departments in the various deaf-mute institutions in which systems of methods of teaching in those institutions are pursued.

The next topic was "The Correction of Mistakes," the first division of which was the "Avoidance of Mistakes." Mr. Weed said that for years it was his custom to write incorrect sentences on the blackboard, but he was shown that this was wrong and that it is always the best way to conceal from the eye that which is incorrect, as much as possible. He thought it a good plan to require the pupil to discover and correct his own mistakes.

The subject of natural science was introduced by F. D. Clarke, of Arkansas, who made a thorough exposition of the methods by which he taught deaf-mutes chemistry and physics.

Natural history by Miss Camelia Ely, and showed the progress of the knowledge acquired by a deaf-mute in this direction.

Weston Jenkins, of New Jersey, gave a brief exposition of the method pursued in his institution in the study of botany. The chemistry and physics taught at this institution have more reference to the mechanic arts than to elaborate research. Mr. Elmendorf thought that the teaching of natural history was the best method of teaching language. In his school, only the plainest, simplest things are used in teaching chemistry, things with which they are all familiar.

Mr. Frank, a deaf-mute, of the California Institution, addressed the convention in the sign language on natural history. His method is by

pictures on cards, of birds, animals, etc.

The next question was, "How to Teach Deaf Mutes How to Tell the Time of Day?" was answered by Miss Wright of Michigan.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Previous to afternoon session of the National Convention of Teachers of Deaf-Mutes at Berkeley, the members of the convention were photographed in a group in front of the Educational Department building.

At 2 p.m. the convention was called together in general session by President Gillett, and opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Masters, of San Francisco. The minutes of the preceding meetings were read, after which a paper on "The True Combined System of Instruction" was read by Prof. Crouter, of Philadelphia. The American or combined method, in which the sign and articulative branches are taught, should be called the mixed method, and should be discontinued. Oral and manual instruction cannot be successfully pursued in the same class. Oral and manual instruction may be given in the same school, but in different classes and entirely separated, so that those who may be fitted for one class can be selected and those who are better fitted for the other class should be placed there. He thought that the practice of using the sign language on the playgrounds and outside of the class-rooms was beneficial and a source of general instruction.

The second paper read was by Dr. Isaac L. Peet, of New York, and was entitled "The Combined System of Instructing Deaf-Mutes." Combination, he remarked, was the condition in which everything in nature is found—air, water, ores, soils, etc. The general law was that of unity in complexity. He described at some length the development of the American combined method, and stated that at the present time twenty-nine out of the fifty-three schools for deaf-mutes in the United States used this method.

In the State of New York five out of the seven institutions, embracing altogether 1,299 pupils, had adopted the combined method. In the largest of these, that with which he was connected, it was sought to apply each system, oral and manual, not to selected classes, but to all classes at different times. He proceeded to describe in detail their method, especially in the use of the phonic instead of the manual alphabet.

The next paper was entitled "Comprehensive Education in Its Philosophy and Practice," and was read by Dr. G. O. Fay, of Hartford, Connecticut.

In the discussion which ensued remarks were made by Professor Noyes, of Minnesota, President E. M. Gallaudet, of Washington, Professor Elmendorf, of New York, Professor Gillespie, of Nebraska, and others. The following resolutions, introduced by President Gallaudet, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The experience of many years in the instruction of the deaf has plainly shown that among the members of this class of persons great difference exists in mental and physical condition, and in capacity for improvement, and that results easily possible in certain classes which are actually unattainable in others, those differences suggesting very widely different treatment with different individuals: it is therefore Resolved, That the system of instruction existing at present in America commands itself to the world, for the reasons that its tendency is to include all known methods and expedients which have been found to be of value in the education of the deaf, and that it allows diversity and independence of action, working at the same time in harmony, and aiming at the attainment of a common object by all.

Resolved, That earnest and persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak and read from the lips, and that such efforts should only be abandoned when it is plainly evident that the measure of success attainable is so small as not to justify the necessary amount of labor.

The last resolution, on motion of Professor Elmendorf, was amended so as to include the statement that "teachers should be committed to experienced teachers," and by Professor Gillespie so as to include the statement that "those capable of instruction by the ear should be instructed orally."

Oscar Kutchinmeyer, a teacher of deaf-mutes in Sweden, was introduced to the convention, and briefly referred to the history and progress of deaf-mute education in that country.

At the suggestion of the President a letter from a deaf and dumb young lady pupil at Jacksonville, Ill., was read to the convention. It was an ingenious and able plea for the opening of the National College at Washington to ladies.

At the evening session there was an exhibition of Normal work in the use of signs.

TUESDAY, JULY 20.

The proceedings of the normal session Tuesday began at 9 o'clock, a.m., and were devoted to "Instruction in Art," Mrs. A. J. Griffith, teacher of art in the Illinois School for Deaf and Dumb, conducting.

Mrs. Griffith's paper related to the practical results of Art teaching.

Professor Elmendorf, of New York, spoke on "Mechanical Drawings and Results."

Misses Peck and Patten, of Illinois; Madame Le Prince, of New York; Miss Jamieson, of Wisconsin; took part in the discussions which followed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Fay, of Hartford, after which the minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

"Technical Education," a paper by Professor F. D. Clark, of Arkansas, was next read. He said that one of the curiosities of modern life is the care and training deemed necessary in acquiring accomplishments of any description. Why not have masters to teach the use of tools as well as the accomplishments of rowing and running. The masters of shops have been brought up to believe that their ability will be judged by the amount of work, in dollars and cents, turned

out by their apprentices. To make workmen and not kings, should be the object of every shop. Teaching in school should be with a view to work in the shop. Each trade has a language of its own, and should be taught. It is strange that deaf-mutes are not taught metal working.

Professor Wilkinson followed with a paper on "Industrial Training," in the course of which he said "it is the laborer, not labor, that gives dignity to labor. Somebody must raise wheat, build houses, and ships, and no stigma should attach to him who in the diversity of labor does these things. Hard work falls to the lot of many, and all honor to them who faithfully perform it."

At the close of Professor Wilkinson's paper, J. J. Chickering was called upon, and read a paper on "Physical Training."

Professor G. O. Fay, of Hartford, followed with a paper entitled "Our Institution as a Temporary Home for the Deaf and Dumb," in which he dwelt principally upon the importance of teachers regarding their pupils with parental solicitude, and mingling with them socially for the purpose of enlivening the monotony of their life away from home.

When the reading of the paper was concluded it was decided, upon motion of Professor Fay, to reappoint the members of the Executive Committee for four years. Upon motion of Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, it was resolved that hereafter the word dumb shall be eliminated from the title of the association, which will then read "National Association of American Instructors of the Deaf."

Chairman Gillett announced that the Teachers' Conference would meet two years hence at Jackson, Mississippi.

It being announced that the papers read were before the convention for discussion, Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, arose and said that he desired to express his opinion of mechanical instruction. He regarded it as the most important branch of education. If there is to be an end to the agitation which at present prevails throughout the country, it will be found in the mechanical education of the young. Labor and capital are in constant conflict, and every department of labor is in a state of turmoil. It is the same all over the United States. If the rising generation was impressed with the importance of mechanical education in time the trouble would cease. The speaker said that in the Cornell University, of which he is a trustee, careful attention is devoted to teaching of mechanics. There they make as perfect a printer as can be found in any newspaper office. There the graduates are qualified to earn a living as carpenters, joiners, tailors or cabinet makers.

The questions: "Can a teacher do good work for eight hours a day?" and "Are two heads ever beneficial to an institution," were discussed, and brought forth varying opinions but no definite decision.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

The exercises Wednesday morning began with a cursory discussion as to the best methods of instructing deaf-mutes how to pronounce the more difficult letters of the alphabet.

Miss Fish then gave her method of instructing in lip-reading. She commenced with the simplest words possible, and when these were mastered by the pupils, more difficult words were given.

Miss Black stated that the best lip-readers are those who are born deaf.

The subject of "History" was then discussed upon by G. B. Goodall.

Prof. A. L. E. Crouter, of Philadelphia, then made an address and presented the following resolutions touching upon the proposed Gallaudet Centennial Memorial:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, in founding the American Asylum at Hartford, Ct. began a work that has revolutionized the condition of the deaf in America; that has elevated them as a class, and brought them from a condition of darkness to that of enlightened manhood; and

WHEREAS, His work and worth commend him not only to every deaf-mute in the land and to all engaged in their elevation, but to all mankind as well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in no way can we better testify to our reverence for the memory of Thomas H. Gallaudet and our appreciation of his labors than by a hearty, generous co-operation in the efforts now being made to collect funds for the erection of a fitting memorial to his life and work; be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention, as a whole, and of its members, as individuals, that every effort should be made to increase this fund, and make it one commensurate with the object in view; be it

Resolved, That the Principals and Superintendents of institutions here assembled be earnestly enjoined to influence, in so far as they can, their respective Boards of Directors and Trustees, and the officers, teachers and pupils of their schools to contribute liberally, and in a manner becoming the importance of the object in view, to the Gallaudet memorial fund; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to every institution and school for the deaf in the United States and Canada.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The exercises in the afternoon were opened by a prayer by Rev. Dr. McClure of Nebraska. The first paper read was by Theo. Grady, teacher in the Berkeley Institute and a graduate of the State University, entitled "How to Conduct a Scientific Examination." "Thoughts from My School Room" was the title of the paper prepared by Laura C. Sheridan, of Illinois.

In the course of her remarks she said there were four common errors in the practice of teacher and pupil which greatly hinder the latter's progress in language.

First, the use of words by the pupils that have no meaning to them.

Secondly, drill on words, uses or forms of expression apart from direct association with such facts and ideas as lead hearing people to use them.

Thirdly, the use and misuse of the text-book.

Fourthly, our practice of assisting pupils in composition and using phrases and terms of expression in

correcting the exercises which he cannot comprehend.

"Importance, of the Work of the Supervisor" was the title of the paper of Philip J. Hasenstab, of Illinois, a deaf-mute.

"Duties of Supervisors," was the title of the paper prepared by R. M. Zeigler, Philadelphia, a deaf-mute.

Both of these papers upheld the importance of the position of a supervisor, and refuted the common impression that duties could be performed by persons of ordinary ability.

The Committee on Necrology made its report, showing that twenty-four deaths of members to the national conferences since 1882 had occurred. Brief and fitting tributes were read by friends among the delegates of the deceased. An adjournment out of respect to their memories took place until the evening, when very clever exhibitions by classes in aural work and advanced language were given.

The presentation to Dr. Gillett, the poem by Mrs. Peet, reading of the list of honorary members, and various resolutions, concluded the proceedings of the Eleventh Convention of Teachers of the Deaf.

FLORIDA.

"Mercury" has been silent since last February owing to sickness and deaths of his mother and nephew, which did not put him in a humor to write a letter for a newspaper. Mercury left enterprise last April, and has a situation on the *Daily Herald*, and his health is very slowly improving. He would be pleased to see any mute coming to this city, and he can be found at the *Herald* office.

Rev. Job Turner was here twice during Lent, and endeavored to hold services, but the rector declined to give permission on account of too many services during Lent. He went to Cuba, but experienced some difficulty in getting a passport, and at last saw Cuba.

William and Alonzo Holland were compelled to leave South Florida last May on account of dull times—the former went to Savannah, and the latter to the home of his parents near Gainesville, Ga. They may come back in October.

Joseph Mosnat, a printer, also found himself out of employment last May in Ocala, and came to this city, and then went to Fernandina. He bought 25 acres of land near Sumterville, and intends to return in the fall, and become an orange grower.

Matt D. Lyon is doing very well at his business—harness making in Welaka, Fla. "Mercury" takes this opportunity to publicly return his thanks to his mother and his two sisters, Mollie and Nellie, who kindly ministered to "Mercury," and brought him back to health, when he arrived in Welaka very sick and prostrated.

John F. Hughes, of Temple, Ala, and educated at Talladega, was here a few days ago, on his way home from a five weeks' visit to Wildwood, Fla. He is a shoemaker by trade.

I hope Mr. Miller, of North Carolina, will call on "Mercury" when he returns to Florida next fall. He mentioned in his letter to the *JOURNAL* the St. James Hotel

SERMONS IN SIGNS.

Preaching to the Deaf at Trinity.

A COMBINATION SERVICE.

The Advancement of Deaf-Mute Education—The Work of the Church.

San Francisco Chronicle, July 19.

There was a combined service at Trinity Episcopal Church yesterday morning, conducted by Rev. Dr. Beers, assisted by Rev. Mr. Jeffreys and Rev. A. W. Mann, who gave the entire service in the sign-language, so that it could be understood by about forty deaf-mute teachers, who are members of the Berkeley Convention, and who occupied front seats in the body of the house. An address, written by Rev. A. W. Mann, was read by Rev. Mr. Jeffreys and given in the silent language at the same time by the author. The subject was "The Intellectual and Religious Advancement of Deaf-Mutes."

Commencing with a reference to the command to teach all nations and the miraculous gift of tongues to facilitate such instruction, the address maintained that these tongues, though no longer a miraculous endowment, were still the instrument of the Holy Ghost, and that one of these tongues is the voiceless yet living language of signs, or gestures, by which the gospel is preached and the sacraments administered to the deaf. These signs formed a true language and filled a most important place in the intellectual and religious advancement of deaf-mutes. The great value of this language was in its expressiveness. It was, in fact, the mother tongue of those born deaf or becoming so in early life. The parents, brothers, sisters and playmates of the uneducated deaf-mute child readily understand feelings and desires from his natural or imitative signs, and are able to communicate with him by this pictorial language in a limited way. When the deaf-mute child was brought to school he found this language enlarged and adapted to his instruction in the mysteries of written language. By means of the sign language alone the pupil can be taught concerning God, even before he has been taught to read and write. In this instruction the teacher first points upward with a reverent face; then at objects, as flowers, trees, the earth, sun, moon, stars, and then makes signs expressive of creation. A dim ray of light here breaks into the pupil's and gradually expands, the instruction being repeated till he has an intelligent knowledge of the divine attributes. By this means also it is possible to bring him to a knowledge of Jesus Christ, his incarnation, death and resurrection and the relation of each of these to mankind. A most important fact respecting this sign language is that it is perfectly adapted to the public worship and instruction of deaf-mutes. Motions of the hands have an advantage over the silent motion of the lips prevalent at some schools for the deaf. There is greater rapidity and clearness of expression. One reason why these signs are so clear is that they are self-interpretive, being based upon resemblance. They are also stimulative. With appropriate expressions of face and eye graceful signs are to deaf-mutes what pleasing sounds are to their hearing brethren. They are their music.

These signs are natural or arbitrary. A natural sign is an imitation of an object or action. An arbitrary sign has no reference to resemblance. Love is expressed by pressing an imaginary object to the heart; hate by a motion of putting it away. The right hand moved in a straight line across the left palm is the sign for right; in a crooked line, the sign for wrong. Truthfulness or straight-speaking, as the Indians call it, is expressing by moving the forefinger forward in a straight line from the lips. The sign of God is made by pointing upward, with an expression of reverence; for Jesus Christ, by pointing to the print of the nails on the hands; for the Holy Ghost, by breathing on the hands and then moving them together. (These signs were each illustrated by Mr. Mann.) The language of natural signs is an universal language and one essentially unchangeable. The sign for "come here" is everywhere the same, and the ocean wave is universally represented by an undulatory motion of the hand in a horizontal direction. If speech be a human invention, as some scholars argue, signs must certainly have been the first means of communication, but was used less and less as speech developed.

In the far off past the deaf were considered beyond the reach of the teacher's art. The idea was that spoken words were the only means by which thought could be conveyed. Aristotle, with a stroke of his pen, excluded the deaf-mute from all participation in knowledge. Lactantius, the Roman poet-philosopher, has left us these lines:

To instruct the deaf no art could ever reach;
No care improve them and no wisdom teach.

Condillac, the French philosopher, writing a little over a hundred years ago, denies to the deaf the faculty of memory, and, as a consequence, the power of reasoning. Besides ignorant philosophy, superstition was another obstacle to the advancement of this unfortunate class. In the minds of

the ignorant they were the particular object of God's wrath. Accordingly no one sought to promote their welfare. With little exception, their lives were made hard by ill treatment. Much of this ill usage was prompted by the belief that it was pleasing to God. Ill treatment is still their lot in countries not under Christian influence. The following is from the pen of a missionary in Japan: "Deaf-mutes are regarded by the heathen as under the dominion of evil spirits, and for this reason are not only feared and hated, but are subjected, from childhood to old age, to all manner of abuse and neglect. They are tormented by other children. Their parents wish to send them away from home. No educational provision is made for them, and they are left to drag out a miserable existence in all the darkness and degradation of the worst type of paganism."

In the barbarous ages this silent people were generally spared such unhappy lives, for law and custom sanctioned their murder. It is pleasant to turn from this sad picture to the one wrought by the benign influences of Christianity. Only 350 years ago the first school for deaf-mutes came into existence. It was founded somewhere in Spain. For 200 years it was the only school of its kind in the world. In 1730 a school was established in Paris by the Abbe de l'Epee, who originated the sign system of teaching deaf-mutes. To-day over 400 such schools may be counted in all Europe, Turkey excepted.

In the United States the first school was established at Hartford, Ct., in 1817, by the Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. He was assisted by a highly educated French deaf-mute, M. Laurent Clerc, a graduate of the school founded by l'Epee. Dr. Gallaudet had also acquired his knowledge of the principles of deaf-mute instruction at this school. To-day there are more than sixty schools in the United States, with an aggregate yearly attendance of 8000 pupils. About 800 are graduated or discharged yearly.

For nearly forty years past the Church has been active in meeting the spiritual need of these graduates. In America the first step in this long-overlooked work was taken by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, son of the founder of the Hartford school, who, in 1850, began a Bible class of deaf-mutes in the city of New York. Two years later St. Ann's Church for deaf-mutes came into existence as a result of his labors, and he is still its rector. The Church Mission for Deaf-Mutes was organized in 1872 throughout New England, New York and New Jersey. Commissions were organized in Pennsylvania in 1880 and 1882. The work was extended to Western States in 1875. Mr. Mann's field of labor now embraces the States from Ohio to Nebraska, a territory of 615,000 square miles. No other missionary occupies this large district, containing a deaf-mute population of 9000, of whom I reach 3000. Occasionally he extends his trips to the principal cities of the East. The work now embraces most of the thickly settled portions of the United States. Nine clergymen versed in the sign-language are more or less actively ministering among this silent people in their respective districts. Four are themselves of the class they minister to, and several deaf-mutes are lay-readers. Not far from 1000 deaf-mutes are communicants. In time with sufficient clergy and means the Church in America will be meeting more fully the needs of this scattered and isolated people.

AFTERNOON SERVICES.

A service for deaf-mutes particularly was held at Trinity Church at 3 P.M., conducted by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet of New York and assisted by Revs. Mann, Turner and Jeffreys. The congregation was not nearly so large as in the morning.

After the regular order of service, given in the sign-language, Dr. Gallaudet read in a very impressive manner the hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The first address was by Rev. Mr. Mann, in the sign-language. The substance of his remarks was given orally by Dr. Gallaudet, who remarked that it was somewhat difficult to translate a discourse in the sign-language into vocal English, as it was a language by itself, very expressive of thought and rich in suggestion, and having no close connection with spoken language.

Mr. Mann, he said, urged his hearers to go to the cross for the forgiveness of sin and follow the instructions of the Bible as to the way of salvation, rather than trust to their own ideas or the natural reason. Persons who lived carelessly and thoughtlessly had cause to tremble for their future. Attention to religious duties was incumbent on all and must not be neglected if we would come at last to that blessed place where sorrow and sin are unknown.

Dr. Gallaudet followed with an address in the sign-language, which was uninterpreted, from Psalm LXVIII, 9. It was with special reference to the weariness and loneliness often felt by deaf-mutes, and the rest, help and comfort derived from the water of life as given in the Gospel of Christ.

AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

A short but interesting address on the education of the deaf and dumb was delivered in the St. John's Episcopal Church last evening by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet. After being introduced by the rector, Rev. E. B. Spaulding, Dr. Gallaudet said that the sign language for the deaf and dumb was but little understood by the outside world. A sign to these afflicted

people is the same as a sound to others. A certain meaning is attached to each sign. The instruction begins in a simple way. The child is taught, for instance, the connection between the written characters of an object and the object itself. In this way the name of each thing is learned, and the general reading and writing of the English language. When the pupil wishes to talk in English he uses the manual method of signs, or finger-movements. There are twenty-six finger-movements to represent the English alphabet. The pupils communicate readily in this way each word and sentence. They advance like other children from text-book to text-book, until a thorough education in English is attained. Nearly all of them write readily. Others are so trained that they can understand a conversation from the movement of the lips of the person talking. There is also a sign language proper which the deaf and dumb use only among themselves. It is known as the French method and is bright, cheery language of motion. Each sign stands for an idea, instead of a word, as in the foreign movements. When this method is used they are not thinking in English. As an illustration, the idea of love as conveyed by putting the hand on the heart; the idea of hatred is made known by giving the hand a downward movement from the heart. In preaching a sermon in this manner there is a succession of motions following each other, which answers the purpose as a succession of sounds. These motions become intelligible to the eye, as sounds do to the ear.

The Fifteenth Biennial Convention

OF THE
**NEW ENGLAND
GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION**

WILL BE HELD IN
Portland, Me.
August 9 and 10, 1886.

The Convention will meet in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 439 Congress St.

Religious services, Sunday, August 8th, under the management of Philo W. Packard.

The United States Hotel will accommodate 100 or 125 deaf-mutes at \$1.50 per day, two to occupy a room; \$2, one to occupy a room.

Exchange House, \$1.40 a day.

Exchange Hotel, \$1 to \$2.50 a day.

Ladies will be given comfortable headquarters at very low rates.

All who take the New York and New England railroad must pay full fare to Boston, and on their return, they can obtain a certificate of Prof. W. H. Weeks, manager, at Portland, and by presenting it at the New York and New England ticket office in Boston, will be allowed half fare.

Arrangements will be made with the Boston and Albany, Fitchburg and Boston, and Lowell railroads.

The steamer leaves India wharf, Boston, for Portland, at seven o'clock P.M. on Saturday, on Sunday at 8 P.M. Returning, leave Portland at 7 P.M. The trip is about eight hours long, affording travelers a comfortable night's rest, and freedom from the heat, dust and fatigue of railway travel. Fare only \$1. Ocean sail of 110 miles. Just think of it! Excursion to the famous Old Orchard Beach, Wednesday morning, Aug. 11.

W. K. Chase, of Winsted, Conn., will deliver an eulogy on the late Thomas Brown. Date and time (some evening) to be announced at the convention.

The Mayor of Portland and other distinguished men are expected to address the convention.

Many encouraging letters have been received from prominent deaf-mutes, saying that they will attend the convention.

Our New York, Philadelphia and vicinity friends can take the Fall River, Stonington or Providence line for Boston. They are always welcome.

Have a short vacation, deaf-mutes, and enjoy yourselves. Hurrah for Portland!

The State managers will please perform their simple duty to encourage their neighbors to attend.

OSCAR KINSMAN, President.
JOHN F. DONNELLY, Secretary.

Millburn Cottage,

No. 23 Sea View Ave.

Ocean Grove, N. J.

Near the Ocean, Bathing Grounds and Wesley Lake.

Boarding by the Day or Week.

Very Reasonable terms to Deaf-Mutes.

MRS. E. M. AVERY

23-2mo.

NOTICE.

TO THOSE WHO WERE ON THE

GALLAUDET CLUB EXCURSION.

Those who desire copies of the groups made, can have them mailed by 75 cents, for one mounted on 11x14 mounts; or \$1 for black panel; or copies may be obtained by calling at our studio.

Please state distinctly whether you want the group of the whole, or the small Club group.

PACH BROTHERS,
841 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

NOTICE

To Graduates & Former Pupils

OF THE
New York Institution
FOR THE

Instruction of the D & D.

All persons at any time pupils in the Institution, are respectfully requested to send to us, at once, their names and residences, and the year in which they left or graduated from school; and, in the case of married women, their maiden name prior to marriage.

I. L. PEET, Principal.
C. N. BRAINERD, Supt.

ADDRESS:
N. Y. Inst'n for the Deaf & Dumb
STATION M,
NEW YORK CITY.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who has studied the methods of instructing the deaf and dumb at the New York Institution, and has also done practical work there, is prepared to be governess to a few more pupils.

Address:
"Sunny Side,"
Walden, Orange Co., N. Y.
28-2mo.

Norman House,

Ocean Grove, N. J.

Eleventh Season.

Mrs. C. R. Priest, Prop.

Near Ocean Lake Camp ground and all principal points.

Special rates and facilities for the Deaf.

For several seasons the headquarters for deaf-mutes, of New York, Philadelphia, etc.

ENGAGE YOUR ROOMS IN ADVANCE.

Mrs. C. R. Priest,

P. O. Box 2147,

Stages at Depot direct to the House.

A Retrospect

OF THE

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF,

By Rev. H. W. Syle, M.A.,

With Numerous Illustrations

Engraved by W. R. Callingham.
(36 pages octavo.)

25 cents a copy. 5 copies, One Dollar.



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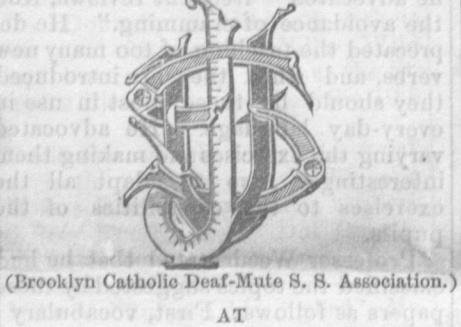
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SECOND SEASON.

Afternoon and Evening Picnic

OR

St. Joseph's Union of Deaf-Mutes.



(Brooklyn Catholic Deaf-Mute S. S. Association.)

AT
Schutzen Park,
50th St. & 3d Ave., South Brooklyn

Thursday, August 19, 1886.

Music by Prof. R. E. Sause.

TICKETS, admitting one, 25 Cts EACH.

Children under 12, accompanied by Parents, Free.

DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 2:30.

No Postponement.

Court Street and Third Avenue cars from Fulton Ferry and the Bridge, and Hamilton Avenue cars pass the Park.

Committee of Arrangements:

J. F. DONNELLY, Chairman.
D. SULLIVAN, JR. W. J. KELLY.
W. ENNIS, THOS. HEYDON.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

Stem-winding, \$50 to \$75 and upwards.

Ladies' \$25 to \$60 and upwards

SILVER HUNTING

AMERICAN WATCHES

Stem-winding, \$12 to \$15.

Our reputation for good time-keeper Watches has been known for forty years, and our standard is better than ever.

J. F. DONNELLY, Chairman.

D. SULLIVAN, JR. W. J. KELLY.

W. ENNIS, THOS. HEYDON.

DE L'EPÉE CATHOLIC DEAF-MUTES' ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

The Cleric Literary Association, a branch of All Souls' Guild, meets every Thursday evening, at 8 P.M., in the lecture room of the Church of the Covenant, Filbert Street above 17th Street, every Thursday evening.

Lectures are given every Thursday evening, except 2nd Thursday of each September, 1st Thursday of December and March, and last Thursday of June, which are assigned for quarterly business meetings.

The object of the Association is to promote the moral and intellectual improvement and social enjoyment of the members. Mr. Geo. Silfer is President, and Thomas Brown is the Secretary, and the Association's address is 1904 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Meetings, the first and third Sundays of the month, in the building of La Salle College, 710 Pine Street. The object of the Association is the spiritual and temporal welfare of its members. The first of the Association is Mr. Edward J. Carr, Secretary. Applications should be made to the Secretary, 2710 E. Somerset of Rev. E. V. Lebreton, 710 Pine Street.

GRANITE STATE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and its object is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows:—Thomas Brown, President; Adam Smith, Treasurer; and Willie E. White, Secretary.

PAS-A-PAS CLUB, OF CHICAGO.

The Pas-a-Pas Club is an organization of Chicago mutes effected with the object of dispensing intellectual improvement and moral amusement to its members and friends. Its motto is: "Intellectual and Moral Welfare."

Meetings are held on the first and third Saturday of each month at eight o'clock in the evening, in Ladies' Parlor, third floor, Young Men's Christian Association Building, 145 E. Jackson Street. Visitors from out of town are ever welcome. The club is officered as follows: President, Matthew Mullen; Vice President, Edward Kingdon; Secretary, William H. Peet; Treasurer, Jas. K. Watson. Address President or Secretary, Pas-a-Pas Club, care Young Men's Christian Association, Chicago.

ST. JOSEPH'S UNION, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Meets every Tuesday evening at 21 Sidney Place, corner of Broadway and West Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. All communications to be addressed to William Ennis, 19 Fifth Street, So. Brooklyn, N. Y.

ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club holds its meeting at the St. Louis Young Men's Christian Association, on 11th and Locust Sts. Regular business meeting on the second Saturday in each month, for business; on only E. Jackson Street. The purpose of the club are principally of a social nature, but the Literary advancements of St. Louis ladies and gentlemen will not be neglected. Lectures will be addressed by the President from time to time, and all are welcomed on such occasions. Strangers in town are cordially invited to drop in at any time of the day, and make themselves at home. Officers: President, Wm. Stafford; Vice President, A. E. Kohlmetz; Secretary, D. A. Simpson; Treasurer, A. N. Merrill; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry McCamley. Address: President or Secretary, 1427 Carr St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE BAY STATE DEAF-MUTE CHRISTIAN MISSION.

This Mission is for the intellectual, moral, and religious welfare of deaf-mutes in those places where their numbers make it advisable to encourage the formation of Union Societies, for the mutual benefit of all, in their respective localities in their behalf; to assist in giving extra services to such local Union Societies, which are in need of more services than they can maintain themselves; to offer an additional or extended lecture, with independent local society, with their co-operation; to strengthen the tie of Christian and ministerial brotherhood; and to discuss subjects pertaining to sacred ministry. The officers are: E. W. Frisbee, President; Wm. Bailey, Treasurer; and A. C. Hargrave and H. P. Chapman, Executive Committee.

THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Manhattan Literary Association meets every Thursday evening at 8 P.M., in the basement of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, West 18th St., near 4th Avenue. Its regular business meetings are held every first Thursday of each month, debates every second, and lectures every third. Its object is to improve the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members, and to communicate relating to the Association should be sent to the Secretary, Chas. J. Le Clercq, No. 336 West 41st Street, New York City.

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DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we propose to publish in this column, 18 AUGUST, 1886, a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes. Every organization is invited to send its card. Changes will be made as ordered by the Secretaries.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Tuttle Hall, 198 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. The officers of the Society are: Henry L. Juhling, Pres.; Henry Hoevel, First Vice-President; Chas. E. Green, Second Vice-President; G. L. Reynolds, Secretary; T. J. Godfrey, Treasurer; Robert M. Patterson, Sergeant-at-Arms. Secretary's address is in care of H. L. Juhling, 569 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A. of San Francisco. President, Theo. Grady; Vice-President, Frank B. Shattuck; Corresponding Secretary, Mark A. Rowan; Recording Secretary, Leo C. Williams; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy. Divine services first and third Sundays alternate at the A. M. Educational classes, Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Regular business meetings, first Thursday in each month. Address all communications to Deaf-Mute Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, No. 222 5th St., San Francisco, Cal. Strangers and mute friends are cordially welcome.

CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The objects of the Cambridge Society of Deaf-Mutes are to promote the moral, intellectual and social welfare of the deaf-mutes in Cambridge and vicinity. The officers are: President, A. W. Orcutt; Secretary, E. W. Fiske; Treasurer, A. C. Hargrave. Sunday services and prayer meeting from 12:30 to 2 P.M. at the Central Square First Baptist Church, until further notice.

CATHOLIC LITERARY AND BENEVOLENT UNION, OF NEW YORK.

The Catholic Literary and Benevolent Union of Deaf-Mutes, meets every Wednesday evening at 8 P.M., in the College Building of St. Francis Xavier, 30 West 16th Street. First and last meetings of the month for members only. Debates every second Wednesday. Lectures every third Wednesday. Strangers and gentlemen are cordially invited. J. Francis O'Brien, President. All communications should be addressed to John O'Boyle, Jr., Corresponding Secretary, 320 Broom Street, New York City.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

The Cincinnati Anderson Deaf-Mute Society meets at 110, 192 W. Fifth Street, first and third Saturday in each month, at 8:00 P.M. Fred Reiker, President; Alfred Bierlein, Secretary. His address is 36 Celestial St., Cincinnati, O.

CLERIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Cleric Literary Association, a branch of All Souls' Guild, meets every Thursday evening, at 8 P.M., in the lecture room of the Church of the Covenant, Filbert Street above 17th Street, every Thursday evening, except 2nd Thursday of each September, 1st Thursday of December and March, and last Thursday of June, which are assigned for quarterly business meetings. The object of the Association is to promote the moral and intellectual improvement and social enjoyment of the members. Mr. Geo. Silfer is President, and Thomas Brown is the Secretary, and the Association's address is 1904 East Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

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